

Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A composition condensation aerosol for delivery of azatadine consisting of a condensation aerosol a drug selected from the group consisting of azatadine, brompheniramine, carboxamine, chlorpheniramine, clemastine, cyproheptadine, loratadine, pyrilamine, hydroxyzine and promethazine

- a. wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by volatilizing heating a thin layer of azatadine containing the drug, on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to produce a heated vapor of azatadine the drug, and condensing the heated vapor of azatadine to form a condensation aerosol particles;
- b. wherein said condensation aerosol particles are characterized by less than 5% azatadine 10% drug degradation products by weight, and
- c. the condensation aerosol has an MMAD of less than 3 microns 5 microns.

2. (currently amended) The composition condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are is formed at a rate of at least greater than 10⁹ particles per second.

3. (currently amended) The composition condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are is formed at a rate of at least greater than 10¹⁰ particles per second.

4.-30. (cancelled)

31. (currently amended) A method of producing azatadine a drug selected from the group consisting of azatadine, brompheniramine, carboxamine, chlorpheniramine, clemastine, cyproheptadine, loratadine, pyrilamine, hydroxyzine and promethazine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer of azatadine containing the drug, on a solid support, having the surface texture of a metal foil, to a temperature sufficient to volatilize the azatadine to form a heated to produce a vapor of the azatadine drug, and
- b. during said heating, passing air providing an air flow through the heated vapor to produce to form a condensation aerosol particles of the azatadine comprising characterized by less than 5% azatadine 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an aerosol having an MMAD of less than 3 microns 5 microns.

32. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are is formed at a rate of greater than 10⁹ particles per second.

33. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 32, wherein the condensation aerosol particles are is formed at a rate of greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

34.-60. (cancelled)

61. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.

62. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

63. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 62, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 and 3 microns.

64. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

65. (new) The condensation aerosol according to claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

66. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

67. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is azatadine.

68. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is brompheniramine.

69. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is carbinoxamine.

70. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is chlorpheniramine.

71. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clemastine.
72. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is cyproheptadine.
73. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is loratadine.
74. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is pyrilamine.
75. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is hydroxyzine.
76. (new) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is promethazine.
77. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 5 microns.
78. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.
79. (new) The method according to Claim 78, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
80. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.
81. (new) The method according to Claim 80, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.
82. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.
83. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is azatadine.
84. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is brompheniramine.

85. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is carbinoxamine.
86. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is chlorpheniramine.
87. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is clemastine.
88. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is cyproheptadine.
89. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is loratadine.
90. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is pyrilamine.
91. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is hydroxyzine.
92. (new) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is promethazine.
93. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of azatadine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing azatadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of azatadine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% azatadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
94. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of brompheniramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing brompheniramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of brompheniramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% brompheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
95. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of carbinoxamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing carbinoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of carbinoxamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% carbinoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.
96. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of chlorpheniramine, wherein the

condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing chlorpheniramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpheniramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

97. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clemastine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clemastine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clemastine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clemastine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

98. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of cyproheptadine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing cyproheptadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of cyproheptadine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% cyproheptadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

99. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of loratadine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing loratadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loratadine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% loratadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

100. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of pyrilamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing pyrilamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pyrilamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pyrilamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

101. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of hydroxyzine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing hydroxyzine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hydroxyzine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hydroxyzine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

102. (new) A condensation aerosol for delivery of promethazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing promethazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of promethazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promethazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

103. (new) A method of producing azatadine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing azatadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of azatadine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% azatadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

104. (new) A method of producing brompheniramine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing brompheniramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of brompheniramine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% brompheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

105. (new) A method of producing carbinoxamine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing carbinoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of carbinoxamine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% carbinoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

106. (new) A method of producing chlorpheniramine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing chlorpheniramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpheniramine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

107. (new) A method of producing clemastine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing clemastine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clemastine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clemastine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

108. (new) A method of producing cyproheptadine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing cyproheptadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of cyproheptadine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% cyproheptadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

109. (new) A method of producing loratadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing loratadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loratadine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% loratadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

110. (new) A method of producing pyrilamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing pyrilamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pyrilamine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pyrilamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

111. (new) A method of producing hydroxyzine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing hydroxyzine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hydroxyzine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hydroxyzine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.

112. (new) A method of producing promethazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing promethazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of promethazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promethazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of 0.2 to 3 microns.